THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,486, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY : WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

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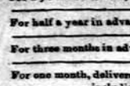
FOR LONDON.

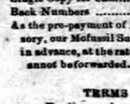
To sail about the 25th prozimo.



THE fine A 1 Teak Frigate-built Ship COSPATRICK, 1,200 Tons register, J. A. ELMSLIE, Commander, has first-class accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars, plan of Cabins, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 10th December 1862. Agents.

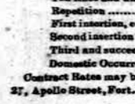
FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.



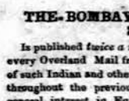
THE fine A 1 12 years Ship HER MAJESTY, 1,112 Tons, Captain SEYMOUR, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars, apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 24th December 1862. Agents.

FOR LONDON.



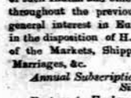
TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 3RD FEBRUARY.—The fine A 1 ship DANIEL RANKIN, ALEXANDER MILLER, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Captain MILLER, or to GREY & Co.

THE "BELGRAVIA,"



CAPTAIN PENTECOST, will sail the last week in January for Liverpool, and has room for a few more Passengers. Families wishing to avail of this Clipper Ship may be glad to know that she carries a Stewardess. Consignees LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
10th January, 1863. LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

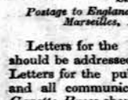
FOR HODEIDA AND JUDDAH.



THE fast sailing Ship MARIA GREY, P. L. JONES, Commander, will sail for the above Ports about the 10th of February, calling at Aden should sufficient indugement offer. For Freight or further particulars apply to MIRZA ALI MAHOMED KHAN, H. H. the Nizam's Ships Agency, Turkish Consulate, Mahomed Ali Khan Street, Bombay. MAHOMED TAKEY,
20th January 1863. For Ali Mahomed Khan.

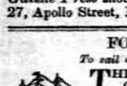
FOR KURRACHEE.

(Calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangvyle, and Cutch Mandvie, should sufficient inducement offer.)



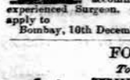
THE S. S. PIONEER, RICHARD TAUNTON, Commander, will be dispatched as above on MONDAY the 26th instant at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SURAT.



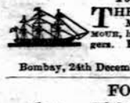
THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P. M.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 21st January, 1863.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, C. PUDDICOMBE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at noon.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.
Bombay, 21st January 1863.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast sailing first-class Steamship VICTORIA, C. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dock, yard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 12 noon precisely.
For Freight and Passage apply to NASRA NURREEBHOY & Co.
Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Motichaw's house.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 A.M. positively.
For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakapatrawalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.
JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.
Bombay, 21st January 1863.

Wanted.

WANTED AN ASSISTANT APOTHECARY, well-up in dispensing. Apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort Shop.
8th January 1863.

WANTED.—An experienced DIVER. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSJOMJEE SONS, No. 27, Apollo Street Lane.

A RESPECTABLE PORTUGUESE wishes an engagement in a Mercantile Firm or in any other employment as a godown-keeper, or out-door assistant, or other employment where he could make himself generally useful. He possesses a good experience with the Coast produce, and can speak French, will, accustomed to purchase, receive, weigh, measure, and deliver for export and import, also checking Invices, Bills of Lading, and Manifest, and would study the interest of his employers. Highly satisfactory reference given, apply to "P. C." care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old Hospital General Hospital, suitable for a bank, office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANOCKJEE on the premises.
Bombay, 23th December 1862.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eyes and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.
All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.
ROSSELET & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

FISHING TACKLE.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.
The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Eloisa* Captain J. E. PHILPOT, from London, are requested to send off boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand; otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.
D. H. CAMA & Co.,
Bombay, 8th January, 1863. Agents for the *Eloisa*.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for to wing or other purposes. For particulars apply to
W. NICOL & Co.

MR. G. W. HEALEY retires from our Firm, and his Interest and Responsibility cease from this date.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS, from Apollo Street, No. 17, to the Premises No. 11, Apollo Street Lane, lately occupied as the British Hotel.

NOTICE.—Unavoidable postponement of the Public Auction Sale at Trivatoor of the Hull and Marine Store of the Screw Steamer *Jason*, on account of the concerned, to Thursday 29th January. Messrs. Oakes & Co. are instructed to give notice that the Public Sale, to the highest bidders, of the Screw Steamer *Jason* wrought Iron built, 2,688 Tons Register, length 315 feet, beam 42 feet, 350 Horse power as she lays stranded on the Trivatoor beach, nearly five miles North of Madras, in about seven feet water, and a hundred and fifty yards from the shore, also of the Engines, Masts, Yards, Spars, Anchors, Chains, Wire Rope Rigging, Cordage, Patent Pumps, Boats Capstans, Wheels, Water Tanks, Blocks, Old Iron, Copper, Bell Metal, and sundry Marine Stores has been postponed as above to Thursday 29th January.
Madras, 8th January 1863.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of an IRON SCREW PILE PIER, in the Harbour of Sedasheghur. A copy of the Specification and Section of the Site, can be obtained on application (post-paid) to the undersigned.
The time of commencement and the time of completion must be stated in the Tender.
All Woodwork will be executed by the Public Works Department.
A sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of Tender or approved Securities to that amount must be deposited with the undersigned on the signing of the Contract.
No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender, and no Tender will be received after the 1st May 1863.
W. A. BAKER, Captain,
Executive Engineer, North Canara.
Office of Executive Engineer, North Canara, Sedasheghur,
6th January 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

Contract for the conveyance of Passengers' Luggage and Parcels over the Thull Ghaut between the stations of Egutpoora and Kussara.

TENDERS will be received for the conveyance of the Parcel and Luggage, &c. Traffic over the Thull Ghaut between Kussara and Egutpoora stations from the 16th February 1863 until the completion of the works upon the Thull Ghaut section.
A form of Tender, with conditions of Contract can be obtained on application at this office.
Tenders sealed and marked "Tender for working the Parcel and Luggage Traffic over the Thull Ghaut" must be lodged with the Secretary to this Company at his office at Byculla not later than 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 4th February 1863.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.
Bombay Terminus, Traffic Manager's Office, 16th Jan. 1863.

MASONIC BALL.

A MASONIC BALL will be given in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, under the auspices of LODGE "PERSEVERANCE" on FRIDAY, the 30th January, 1863.
All Masons are requested to join.
Subscription 20 Rupees each.
Only Masons will be permitted to subscribe, and no Mason can be admitted as a Guest.
Each Subscriber will be allowed to invite three Ladies, or 2 Ladies and 1 Gentleman.
10 Rupees will be charged for each additional Guest.
Application for Tickets, with subscription and names of Guests, to be sent to the undersigned before the 25th January.
By order of the Ball Committee,
C. JONES, Secretary and Treasurer.
No. 5, Grant Buildings, 6th January, 1863.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.
Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bomay, 1st January 1863.

MESSRS A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., have the honor to announce that they have been appointed Agents for the AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, and are prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.
Rates for passage money including a liberal table and Steward's fees.

From Alexandria to Trieste, first class	.....	£16
do.	second class	11

Children under 10 years at half fare, under two years free.
Railway Tickets, with all the privilege of Passengers by the P. & O. Company.
From Suez to Alexandria, first class £7 0 0
do. second class 3 10 0
Children over 3 and under 10 years at half fare.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street, 13th January 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgements to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.
PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.
British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

(Army Tailors by Appointment.)

IN calling attention to their

Tailoring Department,

(which is now *complete* in its Stock of every Class of *Goods* required by *Civil, Military, Naval,* and *Political* Officers) would state that the great changes which have been made in the Army have been provided for *Officers* of the STAFF CORPS and the NEW CAVALRY and INFANTRY REGIMENTS can be supplied with complete and correct *Outfits of Uniform.*

*** *Estimates, and Cards for Self-Measurement forwarded Post-free.*

Gold Laces, Sword and *Shoulder Belts, Swords, Cocked Hats, Chacos,* &c., for Officers of all ranks.

In their

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will be found every requisite that the Climate of this Country renders necessary, to be worn, viz. :—
Merino Lambs' Wool, and India Gauze Under-Vests, and Pants.
Cotton, Thread, Merino, and Lambs' Wool Socks.
Neckties Scarves, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Long Cloth Shirts, and Shirt Collars, in every shape.
Calfskin Boots, with Elastic Sides.
Strong Walking and Shooting Boots.
Patent Leather Boots and Shoes.

Ready-made Clothing

Of all sizes, always on hand, made in the best possible manner.

Overland Trunks,
Railway Companions, Carpet Bags, and Rugs.
Their

Hat Department

contains all the recent *Novelties* in *Hats* or *Caps* as well as the *Air Chamber Helmets,* and *Shooting Hats.*

The New Staff Corps Helmet.

Extract from G. O. 16th August No. 855.

"His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. It is desirable as far as possible in establishing uniformity in the article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pagree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted."

Bombay, 30th December 1862.

THE NEW GLOVE !!!

Received this day a large stock of the

Casimir Gloves

which are now universally worn in London and Paris, being equal in appearance, more durable, and softer than KID.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 30th December, 1862.

KID GLOVES !!!

New Stock just received.
Bombay, 30th December 1862. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

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In one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 800 pages.
THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION
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Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. This is the 14th annual publication, and is in many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concerning the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multitudinous particulars concerning which this Almanack offers us information. The Tide Tables in the present issue, are said to be most reliable, having been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan.* 3.

ALMANACK.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "*Times of India* Calendar and Directory," for 1863. Both these volumes are identical, except the outside, and the advertisements. As regards exterior, the former belongs to the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has in our opinion the advantage; preserving as it does the modest, unassuming, yet pretty cloth stamp, the gilt elephant and howdah, of our youth; while the *Times of India* has run into a gorgeous but ungraceful livery of blue and great ugly staring gilt capitals. Our alphabet is the ugliest in the world, and should be rigidly suppressed whenever ornament is in view.
Turning to the body of the text, some information which is given annually, but with some marked improvements. The tideware given with much scientific detail, and we understand with greater accuracy than was formerly attained. The Calendar for the nineteenth century is introduced, an ingenious piece of calculation which we send on a separate sheet. The Army List is entirely in a new form, with a complete Index in large type. Another great improvement over the *Times of India* Directory of late is that of placing the name of the particular subject instead of that of the book, at the head of the page, which assists reference.—*Poona Observer, Jan.* 1.

THE "BOMBAY ALMANACK."—If there's one thing more than another commendable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality; but apart from its issue on the promised day, the book under review bears in itself, inherent proofs of the most careful compilation: well-bound, excellently printed, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* proclaims itself to all, a Work of Reference absolutely necessary to India (and especially *Bombay*) requirements If you go in for chronology there are the "Cycles" to instruct you; if for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered telescopic planet between Mars and Jupiter. A noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations in the Harbour.
In the English Directory information concerning the chief officers of State, Law Courts, Bankers, Merchants, Army, Navy, and Cotton Agents is afforded under twenty-three heads. Then we have the "Acts of the Legislative Council of India" up to the 15th November.
A mass of information respecting the Post Office is compressed into the limited space of half-a-dozen pages.
The rules for the transmission of messages by Electric Telegraph are given.
The Fourteenth Bombay Mortuary Return is given *in extenso.*
The Staff, Table of Fares, Time Table, &c., of the Railway Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances, and Lists of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the various Departments are noted.
The Covenanted and Uncovenanted Furlough Regulations as well as the Bombay Army and Indian Navy lists appear revised and corrected up to a very recent date, and in the list of Members of the Uncovenanted Service, we observe a fresh feature. But the mass of information collected is too great to admit of the special notice of each heading in our columns. In conclusion, we deem it but justice to the compilers to accord them a high meed of praise, and to urge our readers to purchase the book.—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 5.

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1863.

Is an abridgement of the above, and contains nearly two hundred pages.

*** *Outstation Orders must be accompanied with advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two Annas additional, it can be forwarded to any part of India post-free.*

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

COMMERCIAL VIEW OF 1862.—For Sale at the rooms of the undersigned—A COMMERCIAL VIEW OF THE PAST YEAR—reprinted from the *Bombay Miscellany* for January 1863.—Price for a single copy, eight annas: for one dozen copies, Rs. 4½.
28, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL

HOME NEWS, dated 10th and 18th Dec., at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st January 1863.
Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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WEBSTER'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY, revised by by Dr. GOODRICH, a new edition, with extensive additions, (1862), 8vo. cloth ..... Rs. 20 0
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THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st December 1862. Now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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Further Supplies of the following valuable Works in various departments of Literature, lately received.

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Commercial.

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Wednesday, 21st January 1863.

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Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	90 ex divid.
Central Bank	200	2½ do.	Par.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	19 prem.
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Oriental Bank Cor poration	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
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Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
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Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

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" (Seed)	£3 0s.	0d.
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To Hull		
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Old Broach, ready	Rs.	380 to 385
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Old Dhollera, and Bhownugger	"	395 to 405
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Old Comptа	"	410 to 412
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Old Barsee, and Nuggur	"	350 to 355
Old Veraval	"	345 to 350
Khandeish	"	340 to 345
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Full particulars respecting Discounts, Loans, Deposits, &c. will be published in due course; meanwhile further information may be obtained from the undersigned between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. at Messrs. J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co. 5, Bhorah Bazaar.

T. R. B. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBEILLA, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorized to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the service on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.
The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
" 3 months' sight	2s. 0d.
" 2 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.
" On demand	
On Scotland	1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Karrachee, Umritsur, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by the first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party or Firm to whom the remittance is to be sent.
All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the night at which the Bills are to be drawn.
NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and endorsement for payment of the Interest in London.
Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment, or for current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where coupons can also deposit their securities for safe custody.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.
A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transacting of business in all its Branches.

JOHN GARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, December 19th 1862.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

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DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.
The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼ per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0⅜ do.
3 do.	2s.	0½ do.
2 do.	2s.	0¾ do.
1 do.	2s.	do.
On demand	1s.	11½ do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.
do.	1	do.	do.	3	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Rampart Row, 20th January 1863. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.
The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
"	4	do.	2s. 0⅜d. do.
"	3	do.	2s. 0½d. do.
"	2	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
"	1	do.	2s. 1d. do.
" on demand			1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight			1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.
No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £500. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hong kong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.
The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.....2 per ct. per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless *by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.
Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.
The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 14th December 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£544,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	0⅜d.	"
3 Do. at	2s.	0d.	"
2 Do. at	1s.	11¾d.	"
1 Do. at	1s.	11½d.	"
Sight ..... at	1s.	11¼d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 24 per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon, for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
December 19th, 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	"
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¼d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.
Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0½d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 nd amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 18th Dec. 1862. Manager.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 20	Fathel Rahaman	...Nicolin	Mauritius 28 Nov.
	Elphinstone (s)	...Taunton	Surat 19 Jan.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Jan. 20	Lord Brougham	...Herting	Liverpool.
	Sea Lion	...Alexander	...Moulmain.
	Taptee (s)	...Ellis	...Gogo and Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Fathel Rahaman*, from Mauritius.—3 Mahome lans.
Per Steamer *H. M. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Captain and Mrs. Turner; Mr. Marshall; Mr. Hoare; Mr. Comyn; and 188 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, to Gogo and Surat.—94 natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Elizabeth Fry*, F. M. Wemyss, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo* for Aden and Suez.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Emeu*, for China, &c.
Ship *Fort William*, for Liverpool.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Calcutta.

Ship *Bombay Merchant*.—30 packages Jute, 170 bales Gunnies, 2 casks Tobacco, 49 Chairs, 2 Carriages, 4,241 bags Rice, 77 bundles Twine, 17 packages Almond, 44 packages Sundries.

From Birkenhead.

Ship *Basphorus*.—1,721 tons Coals.

From Liverpool.

Ship *Wasp*.—1,451 tons Coals.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 20TH JANUARY 1863.

For London

Star of India.—1 case Europe Pictures, 2 cases Chairs, 2 cases Books and Jelly, Brown, Doughty Clough and Co.
Daniel Rankin.—56 cases Oilbanum, 123½ cwt., As oo Pursotum: 43 bales Cotton, 150½ cwt., Hurry Pudomsy; 3 cases Wearing Apparels, Remington and Co.
Brandon.—110 cases Oilbanum, 240½ cwt., Ralli Brothers.

For Liverpool.

Cimber.—200 bags Surseeseed, 300 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadas; 400 bags Surseeseed, 600 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadas.
Indian Queen.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Gunsy Tickum.
Clyde.—37 bales Cotton, 104½ cwt., Mowjee Toolsidass; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Dhunjeebhoy Nusjee.
Fanny Foresyth.—140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Morarjee Jadowjee.
Protector.—20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Thackorsy Bhoja; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Jeatha Varsi.
Coromandel.—90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Combier Son and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Kessowjee Chuttoor.
Palinurus.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hajee Jeatha; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Gungee Mowjee; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Muthooradass Soorjee.
Malakof.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., B. F. Cama; 87½ bales Cotton, 306½ cwt., Sudamund Sewcrustnajee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Jewrsz Megjee.
Encas.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Asapall Mooljee.
Queen of England.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Vithuldass Morarjee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Lalljee Mynjee and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Dhunjeebhoy and Jamsetjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Lalljee Mowjee.
Belgravia.—6 bales Cotton, 21 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.
Richard Cobden.—115½ bales Cotton, 407½ cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 155 bags Linseed, 232½ cwt., Luckmidass Hurribhoy; 8 bales Cotton, 28 cwt., Hajee Currim Jon Mahomed.
Delhi.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Chaguabhoy Munsookbhoy.
Hyacinth.—126 bales Cotton, 441 cwt., Lalljee Jugjeevun.
Kurrachee.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Golabchund Motechund.
Labrador.—8½ bales Cotton, 30 cwt., J. P. Cornforth and Co.
Fort William.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Mugunbhoy Huttaysing; 175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Mugunbhoy Huttaysing; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Lawrence and Co.
Natalia.—150 bags Linseed, 225 cwt., Lndhabhoy Poonay.

For Queen's Town.

Early Dawn.—125 bales Cotton, 375 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—1 box Silverware, Goculdass Tezpal.

For Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—8 bundles Silk, 760 lbs., Kaykhusro Merwan.

For Melbourne.

Steamer *Emeu*.—2 cases Oilmanstores, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Emeu*.—4 packages Sundries, Lulloobhoy Mookchund.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Emeu*.—1 case E. Silk and Country Cotton Piece Goods, Mallum Ahmad Cassum and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1557	Africana, Hatsield.	Dec. 9
551	Boldon Lawn, Milbank—Grey & Co.	Nov. 20
1189	Belle Isle, Cole.	
993	Camperdown Stodder.	Aug. 27
679	Caroline Agnes—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 29
1063	Castilian, Welburn.	Oct. 29
813	City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co.	Sept. 12
623	Colgrain, Case—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Sept. 12
822	Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 2
682	Excelsior, Sanderson—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 7
527	Hadassah, Dickson—Blackwell & Co.	Oct. 29
889	Harkaway, Woodcock—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
769	Hammersmith, Flett.	Sep. 12
1136	Hornet, Prynn—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Nov. 23
1263	King of Italy, Norris.	
	Magnolia.	Nov. 29
407	Mary Sparks, Chase.	
724	Moravshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co.	Oct. 20
1047	Mystery, Stap.	Nov. 25
950	Octavia, Bristow.	Sept. 23
1001	Otago, Masterton.	Nov. 27
1169	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle—A. H. Haschke & Co.	Oct. 30
1294	Queen of the East, Bilton.	
970	Rajah of Cochin, Cumming, Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 2
927	Salsamuca, Livesay—Leckie & Co.	Oct. 3
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
848	Vittoria, Martin—Robert Frith & Co.	Sept. 23
	United Service, (s)—C. M. S. N. Co.	
585	Wellington, Ayling.	Oct. 13
965	Zuleika, Gover.	Dec. 8

FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.

408	Pharamond, Phillips.	Oct. 28

FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.

1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6

FROM LIVERPOOL.

824	Adriatic, Scott—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 10
1162	Africa, Bowie.	
1127	Albion, Thompson.	Dec. 15
1001	Algiers, Morris—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 25
802	Ambrose, Daniel.	
1046	Americana, Potto.	Nov. 29
814	Anna Dorathea, Smith—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6
967	Beloochee, Mitchell—Leckie & Co.	Oct. 20
1257	Black Eagle, Mearns.	Nov. 25
1300	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Sept. 23
1246	British India, Robinson & Co.	
1493	Broughton Hall, Rennie, Leckie & Co.	Nov. 27
1122	Brundis, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Sept. 26
1332	Bulwark, Bainnantyne—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 14
1244	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 4
514	Chanaral, Sharp.	Oct. 29
1073	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 12
869	Coronet, Coverry—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Oct. 25
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 2
1333	Crescent, Ewing, Lawrence & Co.	Nov. 23
918	Culloden, Smith.	Nov. 11
1147	Czar, Langwill, Rennie Scovell & Co.	
848	Dalkeith, Flicker—Ritchie Steuart & Co	Dec. 14
666	Douglas Castle, Steele.	
1303	Duncairn, Finlay.	Nov. 5
743	Edith Byrne, Anderson.	
	Eliza Benecke, (put back dismasted.)	
1000	Eliza, Inckerson.	Dec. 7
1400	Empire of Peace—Robinson & Co.	Dec. 10
950	Etna, Hughes—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 28
617	Euphrates, Gwyther.	
1208	Feronia, Hutchinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Sept. 25
986	Fleur de Lis, Taylor.	
1194	Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	
1069	Forgashall, Robinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
1121	General Simpson, Graham.	Nov. 11
655	Gertrude Fraser.	Nov. 11
	Gladiator—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1305	Grace Maiden, Marshall.	Oct. 8
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Sep. 10
1194	Herald, Smellie—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 11
768	James Russell, Muir—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
1266	John Lynn, Kavanagh.	Oct. 26
1665	Lillies.	Dec. 4
1318	Lochnagar—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
965	Margaret Faulkner.	Nov. 6
747	Milletus, Bell.	Aug. 27
650	Moreno, White—W. & A. Grahame & Co.	Sept. 12
951	Mornington—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 5
1114	Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 12
1241	Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	
1230	Powerful, Nixon.	
1328	Princes Alexandria, White.	Oct. 31
623	Recorder, Osborne—Coupland & Co.	Oct. 8
1033	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.	
847	Sea Queen, Lloyd.	
777	Shard, Carwen.	
747	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 2
1378	Sir John Macneville, Knight—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
1128	Southern Belle, Dunn.	Dec. 13
1533	South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 26
1021	Thetis, Chapman—Rennie Scovell & Co.	Dec. 6
998	Tiger, Power.	Nov. 11
1132	Tim, Whittier.	Dec. 2
685	Tomegonops, Poe.	Nov. 12
1752	Tyburn, Wardell.	Dec. 11
968	Zephyr, Riddell.	Dec. 11

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE.

843	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 23

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

830	Arasminta, Blay.	
1623	Agenoria, Johnson.	Nov. 21
885	Chevalier, Perkins.	
1054	Glenalvon, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 23
1443	H. C. Kidston.	Oct. 29
1088	Magnolia, Bayaon.	July 29
1067	May Queen, Pennie.	Oct. 30
1231	North, Brown.	Oct. 11
1075	South, Wilson	Nov. 8
1115	Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 2

FROM LI

cussion. It was proposed by Colonel Rivers and seconded by Captain Southey,—"That a plan now before the Committee relating to the Apollo Gate entrance, be referred to the Executive Committee for execution."

The latter proposition having been carried, the meeting adjourned.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LIST of business to be brought before the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations. On Wednesday, the 21st Jan., 1863, at 11 o'clock A.M.

Orders of the Day.

1. A Bill to facilitate the adjustment of unsettled claims to exemption from the payment of Government Land Revenue, and to regulate the succession to and transfer of lands wholly or partially exempt from the payment of such revenue in those parts of the Bombay Presidency which are subject to the operation of Act XI. of 1852 of the Legislative Council of India.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

2. A Bill for the Regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

3. A Bill for the Regulation of the Village Police.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

4. A Bill to enable Magistrates to depute to Subordinate Magistrates power to try certain offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

5. A Bill to entrust Landholders with the charge of the Police within their respective lands.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

6. A Bill for the Summary Settlement of Claims to exemption from the payment of Government Land Revenue, and for regulating the terms upon which such exemption shall be recognised in future in those parts of the Bombay Presidency which are not subject to the operation of Act XI. of 1852 of the Council of India.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

7. A Bill to regulate the Burial or Disposal of the Dead in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay.—First Reading.

8. A Bill for the Establishment and Regulation of Reformatory Schools for Juvenile offenders.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

Notice of Motion.

The Honorable Mr. Tristram to move for leave to bring in a "Bill to confer certain powers on the Bombay Gas Company (Limited.")

R. WEST,
Officiating Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 19th January 1863.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

DEODORIZING MATERIAL.—We published a short time since some papers concerning the adoption or carbolic acid for deodorizing purposes by this Board. The delay in procuring a supply from Europe has necessitated the writing of the following letter to Madras, where the use of the acid has already been adopted :—

"To the Municipal Commissioners of Madras,

"GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor by order of the Municipal Commissioners of Bombay, to request the favor of your affording this Board any information in your power on the subject of carbolic acid, as applied to the deodorization of sewage.

"2. This Board has observed from the public papers that you have for some time applied carbolic acid for deodorizing sewage, and as this Board has experienced some difficulty in obtaining a supply of the acid, it would be obliged by any information as to the source of issuance and the agency by which you obtain your material.

"3. This Board would further feel obliged by your affording it if in your power, a small quantity of the acid for experimental purposes. Should you be enabled to meet this request immediately on the receipt of your reply to that effect, arrangements will be made for the carriage of the same from Madras to Bombay via Beypoor, and the Western Coast.

"This Board, I am to add, has already ordered a large quantity of the acid from Mr. McDougall of Manchester.

"Any information on the results you have obtained by the use of the acid, and regarding the method you adopt for its application will be received by this Board with thanks.—I have, &c.,

W. TRACEY,
"Bombay, 14th Jan. 1863. Clerk to the Board."

ROAD LEADING TO THE COLABA MAIN ROAD.—The road recently constructed by Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., from the Colaba Main road between the first bungalow and the Mess of the 33rd Regiment having been completed, application was made through the Brigade Major to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that he Municipal Commissioners might take charge of the road in question.

MEMO BY THE COMMISSIONERS.—The road in question is of great convenience to the people who reside n the neighbourhood, and ought, therefore, in their opinion, to be taken charge of by the department.

The following letter has been addressed by the Clerk f the Commissioners to the Brigade Major :—

"No. 109 or 1862.

"SIR,—I have the honor by desire of the Municipal Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2700, of the 11th ultimo, and to inform you that the Board has instructed its Surveyor to receive charge of the road referred to, if made over to him by a competent person. C. DURHAM,

"Bombay, 15th Jan. 1863. Acting Clerk."

TANK BUNDER ROAD.—A letter has been addressed to the Municipal Commissioners by George Inverarity, Esq., Commissioner of Customs, requesting that measures may be adopted towards bringing the repairs to the Tank Bunder Road to early and full completion, and adding "it is reported still to be in a very inferior state, and the greatest inconvenience is, in consequence experienced by the importers of timber into Bombay."

To the above, the Commissioners having received the report of their Surveyor, have sent the following reply :—

"No. 101 or 1862.

"SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1843, of the 8th ultimo, and to inform you in reply, that very little now remains to be done to the Tank Bunder Road, and the same is progressing as fast as the constant impediments from the landing of timber will permit of.—I have, &c.,

C. DURHAM,
"Bombay, 14th January 1863. Acting Clerk."

Another letter from the Commissioner of Customs calls attention to other repairs required on the road leading from the Police Chowkee to the Salt Pans at Matoonga, which had been repaired before the commencement of the rains, and has since, in several places, been washed away and otherwise injured. The Commissioners in reply have stated that the repairs alluded to have been commenced.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An Inquest was held yesterday at Mahim, touching the death of Benjamin Fernandes. It appears that on Sunday last, at about five o'clock, the deceased was engaged in drawing toddy from a cocoanut tree. While he was descending from the tree he fell down with the cudjan upon which he was sitting. A person named Manoel de Souza, immediately picked up the deceased, and carried him to his house. The deceased was at the time quite insensible, but after he being brought to his house some water was poured over his face, when he came to his senses, and began to complain of pain in the stomach. The deceased did not smell of liquor. He refused to go to hospital. He continued perfectly sensible until his death which occurred on the forenoon of Monday last.

VERDICT.—"The deceased died in consequence of having accidentally fallen from a tree."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—20TH JAN. 1863.
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE TELEGRAPH FRAUDS.—The examination of witnesses in this case was again resumed.

Mr. Judge appeared for the prosecutor.

George Pestall's examination continued by Mr. Bickersteth.—On the evening of 25th December, I, Allen, and Sobharam went to Byculla station. Sobharam and I went direct to Campoolee. Allen got out at the Narel station. I next day met Allen at Campoolee, who brought a large tent which had been left at Narel. We then went about two and a half miles up the Bhore Ghaut to cut the wire. There we pitched our tent near the Government Telegraph wire and we cut the wire. Having cut the wire we joined the two ends of it to the instrument. We waited there till the China telegram came. We altered all the telegrams relating to opium, all the rest we sent on to the persons to whom they were addressed. Previously, however, to sending them on we sent a correct message to prisoner. We sent this in fictitious terms purporting to come from Belgaum from a man named Sobharam. It was the true rates of opium we sent to the prisoner, the figures were the same the words only were altered. By fictitious I mean that other words were substituted for "Patna" and "Malwa." The message originated in ourselves, I mean the message sent to the prisoner. The whole message was composed by us in the tent. We had instructions from the prisoner that if the prices in the Bombay market were higher than the China opium market, we should lower them, and if lower, we should higher them. Allen had received in my presence a statement of the rates from the prisoner. The paper was kept in a box with all the other papers. The last I saw of that box was in the prisoner's house.

Mr. Judge submitted that the rates were said to be written. It was necessary in civil law and the more so in criminal law, if this document were to be brought forward, it must be now. They may be entirely different rates or not at all referring to the subject. Mr. Judge said he had no means of refuting the charge of these rates being written without seeing the paper. The evidence such a paper contains is very material. The rates were said to be those which were sent to the people instead of the real ones. He desired that this objection might be noted.

Mr. Bickersteth said, he could not see any objection, such as Mr. Judge referred to.

The Magistrate said, in this case he would make a note of the objection if he would give it.

Mr. Judge referred to the evidence relating to the statement of the rates of opium said to be received from his client.

Examination continued.—I last saw the paper at Campoolee in a deed box with other materials. On our return we brought this box with us to Bombay. Sobharam returned with us. When we returned to the station we took the box to prisoner's house and the basket which was with it. It still contained the paper.

Mr. Bickersteth begged His Worship to make a note that he now called upon the prisoner and his attorney to produce that paper.

His Worship said, he was scarcely aware that Mr. Bickersteth had power to make this demand.

Mr. Bickersteth cited a case in point which His Worship said he recollected, and that Mr. Bickersteth might have a summons.

Examination continued.—We return to Bombay on the 1st January 1861. We had a conversation with the prisoner. He said we had done the business to his satisfaction and that he had dealt in the bazar as high as he was able, and did not make more than five or six thousand, he gave us fifty rupees each, and told us to go home and he would give us more when we come again. We had other interviews several times between the 1st and 12th of January 1861. We were sometimes alone and sometimes together in these interviews.

On those occasions he asked us to do the business for him again, which was to cut the wires and falsify the Government message. He promised to give us more money at least three thousand rupees each after we returned. We consented.

Mr. Judge said, that unless these men were admitted as Queen's evidence in the matter of cutting the wires he could not see that their evidence could be admitted as this was another offence. They had been punished for cutting the wire at Poona. He further urged that the two men should be placed at the bar with the prisoner.

Mr. Bickersteth said, it was not his intention at present, and hoped, it would never be his duty to prosecute them.

Examination continued.—We went to Boree Bunder station on the 22nd January 1861, where the prisoner met us. The prisoner brought the box with him which we had at Campoolee, which contained the telegraph materials. Before we went to Boree Bunder station, while at his house, he showed us another piece of paper with some writing upon it, figures and words. We had conversed with the prisoner and had been told to act according to the instructions contained in the paper. Allen and I were alone. We took the top of the tent which we had left at Campoolee with the box which we had brought from Bombay. We went to Poona. From Poona we went to a village named Bebidwichor. We pitched the tent there which we had with us, arranged the battery, and cut the Government wire. We then joined both ends to the instrument, and by means of joining it with copper wire, brought it in contact with the instrument. After that we sent a message to the prisoner at Bombay purporting to come from Sobharam at Belgaum and his brother at Calcutta. We remained till the China telegram arrived the morning of the 15th of January. I think after receiving the first, we composed a message of our own, purporting either to be from Sobharam at Belgaum, or the prisoner's brother at Calcutta, I am not sure which, giving the true price of China opium. This was sent to one Nemchund Kemchund, the name by which he told us to address him, and by which he was made known to us. We altered all the other telegrams relating to opium and forwarded them to Bombay as altered, according to instructions received from him. When we despatched the messages, we packed up all the working materials in the box and returned to Bombay. We brought the tent with us to Bombay. Before we left, Allen had put the wires together and made the communication perfect. I disconnected it because prisoner told us verbally, he would not get so much money if the wire was left connected as before as the true prices would follow, and would raise a suspicion in the opium market as well as with the Telegraph people. On our arrival in Bombay we went to prisoner's house with the box and the tent containing the Telegraph materials. We received one hundred rupees each from him. Many days after that, I was apprehended with Allen and the prisoner. The latter was released. Allen and I were tried in the March Session of 1861, and convicted of cutting Government wire at the first Sessions of 1861. It was upon information, given by me, that the prisoner was apprehended in 1861, when I was in the Mombadavie chowky. Constable Raddle and I went to his house. I, afterwards, when he was brought to the chowky, had a few words with him, when he told me to say it was not him, when I was asked by the Magistrate, and he would pay me better than what he had done before, in consequence of which, I said it was not the prisoner, when asked by Mr. Bickersteth and before the Magistrate; and in consequence of which he was released, and we were detained. At the trial we were defended by counsel, and the prisoner supplied funds for our defence. The money was sent to us. I personally incurred no expense.

The case was then adjourned until Saturday next.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

JUVENILE DISHONESTY.—Dhackul *alias* Venayek Gopinath, a Hindoo, aged fourteen years, was charged with stealing one gold neck ornament of the value of fifty rupees, the property of Atmaram Balcrustna, on Friday, the 16th instant.

The prosecutor stated, that he was head clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Stationery, and lives in Newwaddy Lane. He knew the prisoner. The child now in Court is his daughter. Last Friday evening, he saw the gold neck ornament safe on his child's neck, who was sent out in charge of his servant, named Pandoo, on the child's return prosecutor was informed the ornament was missing. Prisoner was sent for and said he would search for it. He then went away to his meals and promised to return afterwards; he did not return after that, so witness reported the loss to the police. Afterwards prosecutor saw him in charge of the police at his house. Prisoner told him that he had taken the ornament and had given it to a goldsmith, from whom he had received three rupees for it. The goldsmith denied all knowledge of it. The ornament was his and was worth fifty rupees.

Pandoo Esjee deposed, that he was a servant in the employ of the prosecutor, and lives at Cowajee Patell's Tank. He knew the prisoner by sight. About four days ago witness was standing at the gate of his master's court, with the child in his arms. Prisoner asked him to let him have the child and he would give her plums to eat. He then took the child and told witness not to come near as the child would cry. Prisoner then took the child into his house. He went walking on and in about a quarter of an hour prisoner gave him back the child, the child was without the neck ornament.

The Magistrate ordered the prisoner to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

L A W.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION SIDE.
Tuesday, 20th January 1863.
(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Robert Rogerson Calvert vs. *John Tanner.*

Mr. Bayley, instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Hore, for plaintiff.

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Leathes, for defendant.

Mr. Bayley in stating the case said, that this was an action of assumpsit on common *Indebitatus* Counts brought to recover Rs. 43,482-1-2, and the plea was non-assumpsit. The plaintiff is a commission agent, residing in Manchester; the defendant and one Baron Von Jasmund were partners trading in Bombay until the partnership was dissolved in June 1860, and the latter went to Europe on his own account in England. In November 1860, Baron Jasmund purchased 270 bales of cotton piece goods from plaintiff. The invoice price was £6,261, and Baron Jasmund who purchased the goods for shipment to Bombay gave the plaintiff three bills of exchange. Although the bills were for three month's sight, it was understood between the plaintiff and Baron Jasmund that they were to be renewed at the expiration of that period; and accordingly when they became due they were renewed. When the new bills became due, Baron Jasmund was desirous of renewing them also; he went to Manchester and had an interview with the plaintiff. Plaintiff consented to renew the bills on the promise of receiving the proceeds from the defendant to whom the goods were consigned in Bombay. A letter was accordingly written by Baron Jasmund, dated Manchester, 13th June 1860, requesting defendant to remit the proceeds of the bales to the Union Bank of Manchester to be credited to the account of the plaintiff. Defendant accepted the order by a letter written in reply, dated 11th July 1860, in which he agreed to attend to the instructions contained in the letter of the 13th June, and expressed a hope to remit the proceeds by the succeeding mail. On the faith of this order given by Baron Jasmund, plaintiff consented to renew the bills a second time, and he subsequently renewed them a third time also. It appeared Baron Jasmund had already drawn other bills against this shipment, and defendant accepted those bills without the knowledge of the plaintiff. The goods had been sold on two months' credit, and the bills were accepted before the expiration of that period.

The Prothonotary read the evidence of Baron Jasmund and other witnesses taken by a commission issued in England; and the correspondence which had passed between the parties was also put in evidence.

Mr. Dunbar for the defence contended that at the time the transaction took place, Baron Jasmund was indebted to Mr. Tanner, and that the shipment was made in the discharge of that debt. The learned counsel urged that the letter of the 11th July must be treated as a promise by Mr. Tanner to remit the balance of the proceeds after satisfying his claims against Baron Jasmund and after closing his accounts with him; but that it was not an undertaking to pay the proceeds to the plaintiff. On the state of accounts subsisting between Mr. Tanner and Baron Jasmund, the former was entitled to detain the proceeds in satisfaction of the debt due by the latter. There was no guarantee by Mr. Tanner to discharge those bills, and supposing there was a guarantee, it must be one without consideration and Mr. Tanner could not be bound by it.

His Lordship remarked that Mr. Tanner might have been hasty in signing the memorandum, but that would not absolve him from the legal consequences of it. If he once undertook to remit the proceeds to plaintiff, he cannot afterwards turn back and appropriate them in satisfaction of his claims against Baron Jasmund.

Mr. Dunbar urged that his construction of the letter was that it was a mere promise to remit the balance to Baron Jasmund after the accounts were closed, but it was no guarantee to pay the whole of the proceeds to the plaintiff.

Mr. John Tanner on being examined said, that he had advanced Rs. 40,000 to Baron Jasmund when he went to England to set himself up as a merchant. They mutually consigned goods to each other for sale. He negotiated bills to the extent of £3,545. He had accepted the bills before the letter reached him. When witness went to England the transactions between them were open, and on 17th June 1861, he paid Baron Jasmund £1,700. He had no idea how the accounts stood between them. He received the letter of the 13th June from Baron Jasmund while in England, and he signed the memorandum. Baron Jasmund said that he had drawn upon witness for only half the shipment, that there would be surplus proceeds on these goods, that the accounts between their respective firms were pretty square; and asked witness to remit the surplus to plaintiff. If witness had known that Baron Jasmund was indebted to him, he would not have signed the memorandum. He paid £1,600 to the Union Bank of Manchester on account of plaintiff. This was after accepting the bills drawn against the goods. The term "proceeds" amongst the merchants is understood to mean net proceeds after deducting the amount drawn against the goods and all charges. Witness would not have paid Baron Jasmund £1,600, if he had known him to be in debt on their general account. The consignment produced £59,484. On the 31st October 1861, after giving credit for their proceeds, the sum due by Baron Jasmund to witness was Rs. 29,079.

His Lorpship here remarked he could not see how Baron Jasmund's misrepresentation to Mr. Tanner about the state of their accounts would affect Mr. Calvert. If Mr. Tanner signed the memorandum under misapprehensions as between himself and Baron Jasmund, he would still be bound by it to Mr. Calvert.

It being late in the day, the further examination of Mr. Tanner was reserved, and the case adjourned until Monday next.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

REGARDING DISCRETIONARY PUBLIC WORKS ALLOWANCE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

No. 83 OF 1863.

Extract from the proceedings of the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department, dated 17th January 1863.

Read the following letter No. 3010, dated 2nd December 1862, from the Revenue Commissioner Southern Division.

The copy of the Government Resolution forwarded with your order No. 5694, dated 18th October 1862, reached Mr. Ellis and me too late in the season to admit of a joint report being drawn up this year by the two Revenue Commissioners, after consultation with each other and with the Collectors of our several divisions. As the Revenue Commissioners are not likely to meet again before next monsoon, and the preparation of a joint report without personal conference is at best a tedious and unsatisfactory proceeding, I trust that Government will approve of Mr. Ellis and me postponing any formal report till we meet.

2. As however it is necessary that provision should be made in the meanwhile for the amount of discretionary Public Works allowance in each division to be entered in the Budget of 1863-64, I have, in reply to an enquiry from the Chief Engineer as to the amount of such allowance which I propose for the collectorates of the southern division, specified the sum of thirty-five thousand Rupees, which is only Rupees 1,200 more than would have to be provided for the present staff of revenue officers in the southern division according to the Government Resolution, No. 1806, dated 16th July 1856, exclusive of the allotment for the Revenue Commissioner. The amount for which I have solicited that provision be made, Government will recollect is for distribution in eight collectorates comprising 80 Mamlutdars' charges each of greater average size than that of an English country.

3. Pending the sanction by Government of the formal rules contemplated by their Resolution No. 5694, dated 1862, I beg that I may be permitted to act experimentally within the southern division in accordance with the following suggestions :—

1st.—That Assistant Collectors in charge of talookas may have absolute authority to expend in each ope of their talookas, during the year, as much as one hundred Rupees in making *grants-in-aid* of contributions from ryots contributing not less than the amount granted by Government. I make this suggestion—first, because notwithstanding the first of the instructions contained in paragraph 2 of the Government Resolution, I cannot imagine that any officer not possessed of sufficient judgment and discretion to spend to good account the sum of ten pounds in a district seldom under 500 square miles in area and sometimes nearly three times as much, would be entrusted by Government with the revenue and magisterial charge of such a district; secondly, because the restriction which I propose, (that the expenditure shall be only as a grant-in-aid of a similar amount contributed by the people,) further secures the safeguard of their opinion being in favor of the proposed work, and finally, because even if not well-laid out, of which, however, I have no fear, the outlay of ten pounds to meet the ryots wish for public works for which they are willing to subscribe their own money, could scarcely be said to be wasted, and it is of much importance that an Assistant should be able to at once promise the requisite aid, instead of merely promising to apply for it to another officer.

2nd.—That Assistants similarly in charge may be *specially empowered* by the Collector to spend (without limitation as to particular talookas) an additional sum not exceeding the aggregate Rupees 100 for each of the whole number of talookas in such Assistants charge; and that Assistants thus specially empowered, though they should endeavour as far as possible to confine their expenditure to grants-in-aid as above, may for special reasons to be at once reported in each case through the Collector to the Revenue Commissioner, expend out of such additional amount small sums not exceeding Rupees 100 in each case, for works which they may deem desirable, but for which they cannot obtain an equal contribution from the people.

3rd.—That on special grounds, and at the recommendation of the Collector, the Revenue Commissioner shall have authority to still further increase the discretionary allowance of any Assistant according to the character of his districts, and the zeal and capacity displayed by him.

4th.—That each Collector shall, for the purpose of enabling him to make the increased grants contemplated above in the second suggestion, and to make direct grants for special purposes, have at his disposal a sum equal to the aggregate of Rupees 200 for each talooka in his collectorate.

There are no Sub-Collectors in the southern division.

5th.—That any Collectors discretional allowance may be increased during the year by the Revenue Commissioner for special reasons.

6th.—That the Revenue Commissioner shall, for the purpose of enabling him to make to Collectors and Assistants discretional allowances the special increases contemplated above in suggestions 3 and 5, and to sanction special works when necessary, have at his disposal such remainder of the sum of Rupees 35,000 as may not be appropriated in the manner contemplated in suggestions 1 and 4. This remainder would, supposing that the allowances proposed in suggestions 1 and 4 were appropriated, amount to about Rupees 11,300.

7th.—That all the revenue officers concerned in the outlay of the public works, discretional allowances should be requested to bear in mind that these will be much more beneficially spent in grants-in-aid than by absolute grants, not merely because the total amount of aided expenditure will go further, but because a grant-in-aid is a means of inducing the people to see the advantage of helping themselves, and leading them by degrees not to depend, as they are too apt to do, "on the Sirkar" for advantages which they ought to provide for themselves. Of course occasions will occur in which absolute expenditure of the Government money is necessary and but just to the people, but these will be exceptional, and grants-in-aid should be regarded as the general mode of expending these particular allowances.

8th.—That it should also be borne in mind that it will be better to expend *this sort* of allowance in helping many small objects than in a few expensive ones. Where expenditure of Government money is necessary in expensive works, it will be better to apply for special and separate sanction in the usual manner, than to attempt to carry them out by an appropriation to them of the discretional allowances.

9th.—That the Revenue Commissioner should, for the purpose of control, as well as of record and entry in his administration report, require from each collectorate monthly reports of all grants out of the discretional allowances, and should, before the end of March, ascertain what balance of the whole sanctioned allowance is still available, and what *if any* is likely to remain unexpended at the end of the Budget year; reporting this for the information of Government, in order that it may be transferred to any work for which funds not provided by the Budget are required within the year, and thus not be allowed to remain absolutely unexpended, but be turned to some good use.

4. I submit the above merely as suggestions which I shall be content to have modified or added to after further consideration and discussion; but I should be glad if I were allowed to work upon them experimentally for a year in the southern division, before being called upon to prepare or assent to any final rules.

RESOLUTION.—The propositions contained in the above letter are sanctioned subject to revision hereafter as proposed by the Revenue Commissioner.

H. RIVERS, Lieut. Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the CHIEF ENGINEER AT THE PRESIDENCY.
From the REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

ROAD FROM AHMEDNUGGUR TO G. I. P. RAILWAY.

No. 95 OF 1863.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1863.

Read a Memorandum No. 921, dated 1st November 1862, by the Chief Engineer at the Presidency, endorsing letters from the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, and Captain Finch, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Ahmednuggur districts, reporting their opinion that for the purposes of connecting Ahmednuggur with the G. I. P. Railway, the following works should be undertaken, and in the order named :—

1. Completing the road from Ahmednuggur to Poona *viâ* Seeroor.
2. A moorum road from Ahmednuggur to Dhond.
3. A road from Seeroor to Kheirgaum.

RESOLUTION.—There seems no reason to doubt the soundness of Capt. Finch's views, and his proposals should be carried out in the order indicated by him, provision being made in the Budget of 1863-64, for these works so far as practicable.

E. B. HOLLAND, Captain, R.E.,
Under-Secretary to Government.

DR. FORBES ON COTTON IN DHARWAR.

No. 33 OF 1862.

To the COLLECTOR OF DHARWAR.

SIR,—In forwarding the enclosed report by the Mechanical Superintendent of the operations of the Dharwar Cotton Gin Factory for the half-year ending 31st May last, I beg to add the following remarks with reference to the causes which have of late years led to the greatly increased cultivation of American cotton in these districts, and the measures which appear to me to be required to secure a still further extension.

2. A brief notice of the progress made from the first efforts to introduce this description of cotton up to the present time will serve to explain these remarks, and may also be of use in throwing some light upon the causes which led to the failure of similar attempts in other districts.

3. The first experiments were instituted as far back as 1829 under the late Dr. Lush, and were continued up to 1836 when they were abandoned.

4. The successes of these experiments were reported by Dr. Lush as "various," but he seems to have attributed the final failure to the want of proper machinery. The specimens of the produce sent home were reported as "much injured in cleaning," the machines employed being the Whitney saw-gins as imported from America. With reference to this point Dr. Lush himself states :—"Much time has been lost by assuming that the Whitney saw-gin ought to answer here because it does in America. Of this there is now, I believe, no chance. We do require a machine to effect for our cotton what Whitney saw-gin has done for America, but the machine is yet to be invented."

5. In 1840 the Court of Directors resolved upon resuming endeavours to introduce a superior description of cotton into India, and for this purpose obtained the services of experienced planters from America. Supplies of American cotton seed were also procured and sent on to Bombay.

6. In the monsoon of the following year the Collector of Dharwar, Mr. Shaw, obtained a sufficient quantity of this seed to sow ten acres of land, but owing, it was supposed, to deterioration which the seed had undergone, the proportion of plants that appeared was comparatively small and the produce very scanty, amounting in all to 41 lbs. of clean cotton, of 4 lbs. per acre.

7. In the following year the experiment was repeated on a small scale, with somewhat similar results, and whilst the crop was on the ground, Mr. Mercer (one of the American planters above alluded to) arrived to take charge of the Dharwar experiments.

8. From Mr. Mercer's report two points would appear to have been established from the above trials—*First*, that under certain conditions (which, however, were not perfectly understood) the plant would grow and thrive in these districts; and *secondly*, that its produce was superior to that of the indigenous cotton.

9. In the following year (1843-44) operations were greatly extended, experimental farms were established, and supplies of seeds were distributed to cultivators of the ryots, and the total quantity sown amounted to 545 acres. In the succeeding years up to the season of 1847-48 the cultivation increased rapidly, attaining in the latter season to 20,502 acres.

10. This result at first sight appeared highly encouraging, but it subsequently transpired that it had only been attained under a system of pressure, brought to bear upon the cultivators through the native Government officials, for on the removal of this pressure during the following year the cultivation fell at once to 3,351 acres.

11. Mr. Mercer, whose emoluments were dependent upon the successful introduction of this description of cotton, left the districts finally in the beginning of 1847. Mr. Shaw also went to England in the end of the same year, and Mr. Goldfinch, united in temporary charge of the collectorate, brought forward the fact of the injudicious interference with the ryots having made the cultivation of this cotton unpopular. Upon this representation all interference was withdrawn; the ryots were freely left to their own choice, and in the succeeding season of 1848-49 the cultivation as above mentioned fell from 20,502 to 3,351 acres.

12. Mr. Bell, who shortly afterwards succeeded to the collectorate, was called upon to report upon this sudden decrease, and did so in the following terms :—

"The chief cause of the decrease of cultivation this year is, there can be no doubt, the fact that the cultivators have, for the last two or three years, been in a great measure compelled to cultivate the New Orleans cotton. The mamlutdars, misapprehending the tenor of orders issued by the late Collector, and by Mr. Mansfield when Acting Collector, have carried their interference with the cultivators in behalf of this cotton beyond mere persuasion, and the people have no hesitation in declaring that, having for several seasons cultivated the New Orleans cotton in obedience to the orders of the Government, and annually suffered loss by so doing, they gladly abandoned it when they were given to understand that the cultivation of this cotton was optional with themselves."

13. During the whole of the first period (from its commencement in 1841 up to 1847-48) the results were extremely various. In some instances very fair crops were produced, in others (which embraced the majority) the returns were more or less unfavourable and the general opinion both amongst Europeans and natives was, that a degree of delicacy and capriciousness was inherent in the plant, which must preclude its ever coming into general use.

14. In 1848-49 a new period commences, which may be called that of free cultivation, the ryots having been left entirely to themselves. From that time forward, with one or two checks, the increase has been steady up to the past season, in which, in the Dharwar collectorate and the jagheers included within its boundaries, it amounted to 44,343 acres.

15. In addition to the area above shown as existing within the Dharwar collectorate, the cultivation of American cotton has, to my own knowledge, extended over the Dharwar frontier into the Raichore Doab and to the Bellary districts of the Madras presidency. I have no data to show the extent to which it has spread, but in the last-named district I have seen villages in which the New Orleans and native cottons were growing in nearly equal proportion.

16. In the Belgaum collectorate an attempt was made (detached from that of Dharwar) to introduce American cotton, commencing in 1845, under Mr. Channing, who had been Mr. Mercer's assistant in Dharwar, and in the season of 1848-49 the cultivation amounted to 4,189 acres. But from that period it rapidly declined, and in 1853-54 only 1,885 acres were sown, and Government then abandoned all further concern in these experiments. It had, however, been ascertained that the cultivation (as in Dharwar) had been the reverse of voluntary.

17. But there is no doubt that through the very faulty nature of the cleaning machinery manufactured in Belgaum and distributed by Mr. Channing the cotton was greatly damaged and its value impaired, and consequently even such of the ryots as had obtained good crops were deterred from continuing the cultivation. The whole of this machinery was called in by Government and in 1858 destroyed as the Dharwar factory as perfectly worthless. Since then cultivation in the Belgaum collectorate has been confined to one district* closely adjoining Dharwar, and it has risen in the past year to 6,620 acres, cleaning machinery being supplied from the Dharwar factory.

18. One of the most remarkable facts regarding the character of the cotton during the last twelve years has been the entire absence of the delicacy and capriciousness above noticed; and this circumstance is, I believe, to be attributed to an improvement effected in the seed entirely by accident.

19. With newly imported seed we find generally that the results reported are similar to those at first experienced in Dharwar. Owing to imperfect germination the plants obtained were few, and those were more or less healthy.

20. In what I have called the first period, viz. from 1841 to 1848, the ryots were continuing to sow the produce of deteriorated seed. In the following year, when left to themselves, those only who had obtained good returns (which could alone be produced from strong and healthy plants) were the parties who continued to cultivate. All the other seed not sown was eaten up by cattle, and the country has since been supplied from the successive produce of the healthy seed above alluded to.

21. Acclimatizing has doubtless had something to do with the above result; but the change which occurred in the character of the plant in the season of 1848-49 was much too sudden to admit of more than a minor degree of importance to be attached to this cause.

22. Fears have been expressed that, through the process of hybridizing, American cotton would in a few generations degenerate into the native variety; but experience in these districts has shown that these fears are quite groundless. This and the native variety have been grown every season, not only in close proximity, but even together in the same field, and each has preserved its distinctive peculiarities without the slightest tinge of those of the other being observable in it.

23. From these experiences, when future attempts are made at the introduction of exotic varieties of cotton into other districts of this country, the expediency is apparent of exercising especial care over the selection of the first plants from which seed is taken, and of subsequently securing a succession of good seed by weeding out all unhealthy plants for the first year or two.

24. I now revert to the Dharwar collectorate. As previously mentioned, during the first year of free cultivation (1847-48) the extent sown fell suddenly to 3,351 acres. It then rapidly increased until 1854-55, when it arrived at the amount of 63,298. This, however, was succeeded by a decrease in the following year of upwards of 12,000 acres, the quantity sown (in 1855) being 50,802 acres.

25. In May 1855 I was permanently placed in charge of the Cotton Gin Factory. I found much discontent existing amongst the cultivators and dealers, owing to the unsatisfactory description of machinery supplied to them from that establishment.

* The Rona Mahal of the Bauddunny Talooka.

26. They complained that not only was the expense of cleaning their cotton thereby considerably increased, owing to the diminished out-turn of work as the gin got out of order, but that from the same cause and the difficulty of obtaining repairs, they were also subject to great delay and uncertainty in getting their produce ready for the market.

27. On investigating the subject I found that these complaints were not without foundation, and that the machinery then being supplied by the Factory was of the most faulty description.

28. The gins were so ill-constructed that (owing to the irregular action of the saws) they not only cut and injured the fibre of the cotton, but after a few weeks employment certain portions of the machine worked themselves into contact with and destroyed other parts to an extent that rendered the cost of the repair nearly equal to that of a new gin.

29. This gave rise to a continued source of expense, which the people could not then afford, besides which the character and price of the cotton had become lowered in the Bombay market, where it was noted as an article to be avoided in consequence of the injury to which the fibre was subjected, and for these reasons its cultivation was again becoming unpopular in the districts, and had commenced falling off as above mentioned.

30. All these circumstances were duly reported to Government; and after careful investigation it was determined that the defective gins should be withdrawn from the districts, and others substituted on terms advantageous to the owners.

31. Meantime I had been occupied in designing and constructing new descriptions of machinery, and by the ensuing season (1856-57) cotton gins were made and introduced, which have from that time up to the present period proved to be both efficient and durable.

32. An immediate demand sprung up for these machines, which kept the Factory in active and profitable employment until two years ago, that, owing to the increasing scarcity and expense of suitable timber, it was deemed necessary to make arrangements for obtaining iron machinery from England. For this purpose I was sent home on special duty, taking with me models from which the present cast-iron machinery has been constructed.

33. From the period above mentioned, at which the introduction into the districts of new and improved cleaning-machinery commenced, the steady increase is shown in the cultivation of American cotton up to the present time.

34. I mention this latter circumstance to point out what might be done by their respective Governments for the neighbouring provinces of Bellary and Raichore, where the chief, if not almost the only, obstacle to the extension of the cultivation of American cotton is the want of cleaning machinery, and where the ryots are just as anxious to obtain it as those of Dharwar; and it should be remembered, on the ryot's behalf, that in cotton cultivation, where the American plant will thrive (independent of its increased market value), the introduction of it adds one-fourth to his return of produce without any additional cost or labour.

35. The former Commissioner of Raichore, Major Meadows Taylor, became aware of the necessity of providing machinery; and on meeting with him in that district in 1859 he consulted me on the practicability of establishing a branch factory in connection with those of Dharwar, from which it could be supplied with trained work-people. The gins were also subject to subsequent restoration of those districts to the Nizam has prevented its being carried out.

36. During a visit I paid in November last to the Bellary districts bordering upon Dharwar, I was agreeably surprised to observe the extent to which American cotton had pushed its way into that country, and also with the appearance of the crops, which in many instances were quite equal to the best Dharwar fields.

37. But the cultivators complained that, owing to the want of gins, they were obliged to sell their cotton in the seed to such dealers as had gins in the vicinity, and to others who carried it away to their cleaning houses in the Dharwar districts. In these transactions the ryot is at the mercy of the sowcar, and suffers as a matter of course.

38. A branch factory similar to that at Kurujghy, in the Dharwar collectorate, would prove of the utmost advantage to the Bellary districts. But in the first instance funds from the Madras Government would be required to establish it, as the ryots are as yet by no means so wealthy as their Dharwar neighbours. In a short time, however, I have no doubt that the establishment, like those of Dharwar, would become self-supporting. The cost of the building (which would form the chief if not the only outlay) would not, with all its necessary appliances, exceed about Rs. 1,800 less or more.

39. Though I have not seen it myself, I have received reliable information that the cultivation of New Orleans cotton has also extended over the southern and south-eastern boundary of the Dharwar collectorate into the Mysore territory. From its position with reference to the west coast there must be a very large area indeed in that province just as suitable for the cultivation of American cotton as the lands of Dharwar itself, and if due encouragement is given in the way of an adequate supply of the proper description of cleaning machinery, it cannot be doubted that large supplies may be obtained from that quarter at no distant date.

40. One result of the present enormously enhanced value of cotton will be observed in the accompanying report, viz. the sudden and surprisingly increased demand for cleaning-machinery,—the number of applicants on the register who have deposited the usual advances amounting to 591, the value of which will be Rs. 1,38,000.

41. The cause of this is that the money is now reaching the pockets of the ryots, and that they can afford to purchase gins for themselves, instead of depending, as heretofore, upon the dealers, to whom a large portion of them were obliged to sell their cotton uncleaned, the bargain generally depending upon the proportion of wool to seed—a point which rested upon the dealer's word, and which the ryot well knew was rarely decided otherwise than to his disadvantage.

42. It is very desirable that this demand for machinery should be met to the fullest extent for several very important reasons. In the first place an adequate supply will ensure the cleaning of each season's crop in sufficient time for export before the monsoon sets in, and with the prospect of good communication and direct shipment from Sudasheghur, the produce of these districts may be expected to reach England within six or

BENGAL.

We are glad to announce that the arrival of Lady Elgin will be welcomed by a Ball at the Town Hall, to be given in honor of her Ladyship and his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General. Lord Elgin, in reply to the invitation, has fixed the 27th of this month for the occasion. Books are already in circulation for promoting this happy scheme for welcoming Lady Elgin. —*Hurkaru, Jan.* 12.

CAPE.

LOSS OF THE "WILLIAM" AND 30 LIVES.

YESTERDAY (Monday) the *Beerton*, schooner, arrived in Algoa Bay, reporting the loss, off the mouth of the Kei, of the ship *William*, on her voyage from Singapore to London; all hands lost, except two boys, one of whom is missing, as whilst travelling from the scene of the wreck to East London, he separated from his companion in the bush. Search has been made for him, and the Magistrate and Collecter of Customs at the Buffalo have proceeded on a journey of investigation.

The *Herald* gives the following account of the wreck:—We are informed that on the 29th ultimo, a boy came into East London from the River Kei overland, and reported the loss, with all hands, of the ship *William*, from Singapore to London.

From what we can gather, it appears, that the ill-fated vessel had encountered very heavy weather, and foundered. It was soon seen that all endeavours to save her would be fruitless, whereupon the life-boat, with four men and two boys was lowered; and by some unfortunate accident broke away from the ship before any more of the crew could get into her. Those in the boat made great efforts to reach the ship again, but their endeavours were unavailing. They then made for the beach where, in trying to land, the four men were drowned in the surf.

Fortunately the two boys were saved. But they were alone on the unknown coast without food or friend, and knew scarcely which way to turn. One of them went into the bush to gather berries, or perhaps in search of water. His companion, after waiting some time for him, went in search of but could not find him. He then came on alone. The boy states that shortly after he had landed, he saw the vessel go down with all on board.

We have no means of telling the number, but it is assumed that no less than 30 lives must have been lost by this unfortunate occurrence.

Immediately on receipt of the information, Mr. Jennings and the Collector of Customs started off to the scene of the disaster.—*South African Advertiser and Mail, Dec.* 8.

WRECK OF THE "WILLIAM."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

NARRATIVE OF THE SURVIVOR.

THE *King William's Town Gazette*, received by the post from the frontier to-day, contains the following official information of the wreck of the *William* off the Kaffrarian coast:—

Secy's Office, King William's Town, 3rd Dec., 1862.

The Lieut.-Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the annexed documents, relative to the reported wreck of the ship *William*, on the coast between Cape Morgan and the Kei mouth.

Any further particulars which may come to the knowledge of the Government will be published.

By command of the Lieut.-Governor,

GEO. BROWNLOW, Secy. to Government.

[Copy.]

Res. Magistrate's Office, East London, 29th Nov. 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward you herewith, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, a statement made before me by a sailor lad, calling himself Archibald Scotland, one of the crew of the ship *William*, of London, from Singapore bound to London), who was cast ashore on the coast between Cape Morgan and the mouth of the Kei River.

Immediately on receipt of the above intelligence I despatched two mounted policemen, giving them instructions to proceed along the coast as far as the Kei River, to search for any other survivor or survivors of the foundered vessel, or to give any information confirmatory of the boy Scotland's statement.—I have, &c.,

M. JENNINGS,

Resident Magistrate, and Shipping Master.

George Brownlow, Esq., Secy. to Government.

NARRATIVE OF THE SURVIVOR.

Court-room, East London, 29th November, 1862.

A sailor lad, calling himself Archibald Scotland, about seventeen years of age, appears before me Mathew Jennings, Esq., Resident Magistrate, and makes the following statement:—

"I am one of the crew of the ship *William*, of London, about 700 tons, which vessel foundered off this coast, to the eastward of this port, at about 10 o'clock, on the morning of Saturday last, the 22nd instant.

"The ship *William*, Hutton, master, with a crew of twenty men, loaded at Singapore, a general cargo, and sailed from that port, bound to London, on the 28th September last. We had a fair passage from Singapore until we were off Cape Morgan. On Friday, the 21st instant, about midnight we encountered a fearful gale from SSE.," with a heavy sea; the ship which was heavily laden, laboured very much; at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning we pumped the vessel dry, but at 6 o'clock the pumps would not work, on sounding we found there were eight feet of water in the hold. We had four boats on board, two life boats and two gigs; soon after six o'clock three of the boats were destroyed by the heavy seas, and we had only one boat left serviceable, and that was lowered by the crew. I did not hear who gave the order; it was a general cry among the men; one man got into the boat to clear her way, and five others jumped in, I among the number. We put off some distance from the ship; this was about ten o'clock. About five minutes after we had got into the boat the ship foundered; we were about fifty yards off from her when she went down. We immediately rowed towards a spot in the hopes of saving some of our comrades; but the sea was so high that we could make no progress, and our boat, repeatedly filled with water. Most of the crew had life-belts on, and we frequently saw them floating on the water among the spars and casks. We continued pulling towards the spot where the vessel had disappeared for about half an hour, but instead of nearing the place we were driven to leeward of it by the wind and the set of the sea; we then put the boat's head towards the land which we could see distinctly; we were distant from it about ten or twelve miles. We were rowing about two hours, and approached the land about noon. We rowed along the land eastward some distance to find a good landing place; at last we found a spot which we deemed practicable, and we rowed towards the surf, and when we were about fifty yards from the beach our boat upset, and we were all thrown into the sea; the boat turned bottom upwards; myself and five others managed to get on her bottom, but we were very soon washed off, and the boat drifted from us. I had a life-belt on, and so had the other boy, Henry Glynn. I remember being washed on to a rock and clinging to that. I endeavoured to scramble to another, and at length got to the beach, but I was so exhausted that I was obliged to lie down. At this time I saw the boy Henry Glynn on the beach walking towards the bush, but I could not hail him. I suppose I lay on the beach almost half an hour when I got up and walked to the bush, and called to Glynn, but could not hear or see anything of him. I remained on the spot about an hour, walking to and fro, but could not see the least sign of Glynn, or anything of my comrades, nor of the boat. I then started westward along the beach and walked two or three hours until I arrived at a river, and seeing no sign of habitation, began to fear I had walked in the wrong direction, but the sun was now down, and I determined to stay the night here; the next morning at sun rise I started eastward, retracing my steps, and walking until about four o'clock, P.M. In passing the spot where I had been cast ashore, I saw the boat lying on the rocks in two halves, and oars also; the oars I carried above high water mark. I could not see any sign of my comrades; nobody had been washed up, nor were there any foot-prints on the sand. I continued eastward until I came to a very large river which I saw was too strong and deep for me to cross, and I again determined to change my course, and retraced my steps westward, but could not reach the spot where I had been cast ashore before dark and therefore slept on the beach. The next morning I started again westward, but could see no sign of any of my comrades, either foot-prints on the sand or any bodies on the shore. I continued walking westward along the beach, sleeping at night, until yesterday morning, at about eight o'clock, when immediately after crossing a river (I had crossed six altogether) I saw wagon traces, and followed them until I came to a farm house, where I told my tale, and was kindly received, and this day assisted to arrive here. The farmer's name was Mr. Mackintosh. From the time of being cast on shore on the 22nd instant, until I arrived at Mr. Mackintosh's farm yesterday, I did not taste food. I could not even find mussles as it was neap tide. The names of the men who were in the boat with me were Robert Bloomfield, William Britt, George White, Samuel Rowley, and Henry Glynn.

ARCHIBALD SCOTLAND."

Before me

M. JENNINGS, Resident Magistrate.

Names of crew given by appearer:—

Captain Hutton,
Mr. Douglas, First Mate,
Mr. Metlock, Second Mate,
Edward Breman, Cook.
Robert Bloomfield,
William Britt,
George White,
Samuel Rowley,
Henry Glynn,
Charles Proter,
John Martin,
Peter Rosey, shipped at Singapore,
James Bilben,
William Rouse,
John Cork, shipped at Singapore,
George Madhurst,
William Walters,
Otto Brown, shipped at Singapore,
George Leeds,
Carpenter and another seaman names unknown.—*Id., Dec.* 11.

ST. HELENA.

By the *Dependant*, we have news from St. Helena to the 19th November. There is no local intelligence of interest; but the papers give the following account of

RECENT DISASTERS AT SEA.

The British ship *Lord Raglan*, Captain Curran, from Bombay, reports having fallen in with the British ship *T. D. Marshall* on the 18th October last, in lat. 34. 52 S., long. 21.35 E., from Calcutta to London, with loss of bulwarks, staunchions, boats, &c., in, and intended going in to Simon's Bay for repairs; also fell in with the ship *Veteran* from Tutacorin, with loss of fore topgallant mast and with foremast sprung. the *Lord Raglan* spoke a great many other vessels on the passage—all having experienced very heavy weather off the Cape.

The British ship *Relief*, from Tutacorin, Captain Lorby, reports that on the 17th October last, in lat. 35.24 S., long. 20.59 E., he passed a full rigged ship dismasted and apparently abandoned; the weather being so boisterous it was impossible to ascertain her name or any other particulars concerning her; but from the description given by Captain Lorby, we have every reason to believe it was not the *Nepaul*, which was abandoned off the Cape on the 3rd October. The American ship *Lorenza* was in sight at the time with one of her boats lowered, but could not get near on the wreck.—Left the *Lorenza* laying to.

The *Glencoe*, Capt Hutton, from Foo-Chow-Foo, reports that on the 6th October last he fell in with a vessel under a close reefed main topsail and fore topmast staysail, running large off the wind—stood down to her and lowered a boat, and though unable to board her in consequence of the heavy weather, discovered her to be the *Nepaul* of Liverpool, abandoned; picked up her signal chest, and saw several ladies' dresses and a child's crib floating near the vessel. He also reports that before losing sight of her she was nearly turned over, being on her beam ends and with her topgallant yard in the water.—*South African Advertiser and Mail, Dec.* 8.

AMERICA.

(From the Daily News, Dec. 18.)

By the steamship City of Washington we have news from New York to December 6.

The following general summary of news is from the *New York Herald* of December 6:

Our despatches from the Potomac army announce no changes at the front. The enemy appear to have left the section of country north of the Rappahannock, although they occasionally throw small scouting parties across the river, which make a dash upon our outposts and then retire.

The Banks expedition was expected to have completed its departure yesterday. It is probable, however, that the vessels which had not already left were detained by the storm of last night. A portion of the fleet sailed in the morning, and a few vessels the night previous. General Banks is on board the North Star the flagship of the fleet.

We have already published a list of some of the vessels which comprise the expedition. Among others are the North Star (flagship), Haze, Northern Light, Eastern Queen, Quincy, Moses Taylor, Suwannee, M. Sandford, Decatur, Charles Osgood, Shetucket, Albany, Jersey Blue, and Saxon, all laden with troops and subsistence stores, forming a military and naval expedition from which great things may justly be anticipated if it only strikes in the right quarter.

Another fleet, consisting of seven vessels and two ironclads, also sailed from Fortress Monroe yesterday, under sealed orders, for some unknown destination.

The following despatches are published in the New York journals:

Headquarters, Battlefield, Nov. 28.

Major-General Curtis.—General,—Learning that a rebel force, under General Marmaduke, 8,000, was at Cane-hill, 40 miles north of Van Buren, Arkansas, and that General Hindman was to join him to-day or to-morrow with a large force of infantry, for the purpose of making a desperate effort to enter Missouri, I determined to strike Marmaduke and destroy him before reinforcements arrived. Leaving my transportation in the rear I made a forced march of 35 miles with about 5,000 men, and attacked him at about 10 o'clock this morning. Found him strongly posted on advantageous ground. After an engagement of about three hours he commenced a retreat. Every foot of the ground was fought over and strongly contested until near sundown, when the enemy finding that their artillery, which they were making every effort to get away, was about to be captured, sent Colonels Shelby and Emmett M'Donald with a flag of truce for the ostensible purpose of caring for their dead and wounded, but with the real object of making good their retreat to Van Buren. The casualties of the day I am unable to state with accuracy at this time, as we fought over twelve miles of ground. One of the rebel officers with a flag of truce stated to me that they had lost sixty in killed, among them a lieutenant-colonel. My loss is comparatively small. Among the wounded are Lieutenant-Colonel Jewell and Lieutenant Johnson, of the Kansas Sixth, both of them, I fear, mortally. The enemy are badly whipped, and will probably not venture north of the Boston Mountain again this winter. If this part of the State is held, as it is their reliance for subsistence, of several thousand eaten out all in the Valley of the Arkansas, they must soon retreat into Texas. I have sent for my transportation to come up, and shall occupy a position at or near Cane-hill. The rebels had about ten days' rations of bread, cooked, and in little sacks behind their saddles, from which it is evident that they intended making a desperate effort to force their way north.—Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JAMES C. BENNETT,

Brigadier-General Commanding.

Headquarters' Department of the Missouri, St. Louis, Nov. 30, 1862.

H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.—General,—General Herren telegraphs that the Yellville expedition, of which I wrote you, has returned. It was successful in destroying the saltpetre works and the arsenal and storehouses, with about 500 shot guns and rifles. 60 prisoners were taken and over 100 horses. The sick in hospital were paroled, and the troops returned last evening, after travelling 250 miles in less than five days. The troops, 1st Iowa, 10th Illinois, and 2nd Wisconsin, commanded by Colonel Wickersham, of the 10th Illinois.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-General.

Headquarters of the Field, near Abbeville, Miss., Dec. 3, 1862.

Major-General H. W. Halleck,—The enemy deserted their fortifications yesterday, destroying all their stores they could not carry away with them. The weather is bad and the streams somewhat swollen, making it difficult to cross. Some of our cavalry swam the river, however, and occupied the place last night. To-day pursuit was made to Oxford, and, coming on the rear guard of the enemy, skirmishing took place, lasting about two hours, and resulting in the capture of sixty rebels. The pursuit will be continued to-morrow, but the roads are too impassable to get up supplies for a longer continuance of it. General Shermann is crossing at Wyatt.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 2.

Major-General H. W. Halleck,—An expedition sent out from Suffolk yesterday by Major-General Peck, captured to-day the celebrated Pittsburg battery, which was formerly taken from our army, and drove the enemy across the Black-water, at Franklin. We have thirty old prisoners, and are picked up more on the road. Many of the enemy are killed and wounded. Our loss is trifling.

JOHN A. DIX, Major General.

General Pope was examined on the 4th in person before the court martial trying General Fitz John Porter on the charges brought against him by the chief of General Pope's staff. At the conclusion of his testimony General Porter offered in evidence the following letter from General M'Clellan, written to him from the War Department at Washington, dated Sept. 1, 5.30 p.m.:

Major-General Porter, Centreville, Commanding 6th Corps,—I ask of you for my sake, that of the country, and of the old army of the Potomac, that you and all friends will lend the fullest and most cordial co-operation to General Pope in all the operations now going on. The distress of our country, the honour of our armies are at stake, and all depends now upon the cheerful co-operation of all in the field. This week is the crisis of our fate. Say the same thing to all my friends in the army of the Potomac, and that the last request I have to make of them is, that for their country's sake they will extend to General Pope the same support they ever have to me. I am in charge of the defences of Washington, and am doing all I can to render your retreat safe, should that become necessary.

GEO. B. M'CLELLAN, Major-General.

The trial was resumed yesterday, when General Pope was submitted to cross-examination by the counsel for the accused, and many interesting incidents were elicited. Among others the fact that General Pope declined to send by telegraph the answer of Porter to General M'Clellan's letter, which we published yesterday. General Porter's answer was as follows:

"You may rest assured that all your friends, as well as every lover of his country, will ever give, as they have given to General Pope, their cordial co-operation and constant support in the execution of all orders and plans. Our killed, wounded, and enfeebled troops attest our devoted duty."

General Scott has finally replied in brief terms to Mr. Buchanan. He denies that he has any private resentments to gratify, and states that he has received many official courtesies from the late President of the United States; but to vindicate justice and the truth of history is a paramount obligation. He then shows that certain Southern States received an undue proportion of arms, and that many of them were not worthless nor condemned.

The *New York Herald* gives the following summary of Secretary Chase's financial policy:

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury sets at rest the long agony of Wall-street on the subject of the future financial policy of the government. Mr. Chase pronounces emphatically against further issues of legal tender paper. In his opinion, "it will be unwise unless circumstances greatly change, to authorise the increase of United States notes beyond the limit now fixed by law." His reliance for the amounts of money required for the prosecution of the war over and above the product of taxes, customs, land-sales, &c., is upon loans. In the words of the report:—

"Our chief reliance, and the safest, must be upon loans. Without any issues of United States notes beyond the amount now authorised, it seems certain that loans for the whole amount required for the current year can be readily obtained at fair rates; and it may be confidently hoped that before its close the resources of the country will be so well understood, and the restoration of its territorial integrity so well assured, that capitalists will not hesitate to supply whatever may be needed for the subsequent year."

This clear and emphatic language will set at rest the anxieties of those who expected that Mr. Chase, while not recommending more paper issues, would at the same time frame his report in such a manner as to give Congress an excuse for authorising them. The aggregate expenditures for the current year are set down by the secretary at 788,518,777 dols. The revenue as follows:—Receipts from duties, taxes, land sales, &c., 180,495,345 dols.; realised already from loans, 200,129,717 dols.; to be realised hereafter from loans authorised, 131,021,197 dols.; deficit, 276,912,517 dols.; total, 788,518,777 dols. To supply this deficit—which the increased receipts from internal taxes and duties will decrease very materially—the secretary expects to realise 50,000,000 dols. by the organisation of banks, under the scheme unfolded in his report, and 25,000,000 dols. by enlarging the limit for temporary deposits. The balance of about 200,000,000 dols. he feels confident that he can raise by loans at fair rates without any further issues of United States notes beyond the amounts now authorised. He would perfer if he had the choice that these bonds to be negotiated by him should be three years' 7.30 dol. notes convertible into 5.20 dol. bonds bearing six per cent. interest. But upon this he does not insist. He merely asks of Congress to authorise a larger issue of bonds than was authorised at last session, and to remove the present absurd restriction on the sale of bonds below par.

These are the leading features of one of the most important financial statements that was ever issued from Washington. There are other matters in the report, especially the point referring to the gradual and compulsory withdrawal of all existing bank notes from circulation, and the substitution of United States notes for them, which will demand comment hereafter. At present the far more important feature of Mr. Chase's policy, namely, the abandonment of the paper money system, and the return to sound methods of finance, is likely to engross public attention to the exclusion of all other topics. The news of this change in our financial policy will be hailed with delight throughout the country. Its first consequence will be a decline in gold, which will involve a corresponding decline in all those articles of merchandise which have been inflated with the inflation of gold of the depreciation of the currency.

In the Senate, on the 4th inst., Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, offered a joint resolution, which was laid over, approving of the policy of the President's emancipation proclamation. Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, also offered a joint resolution, referring the portion of the President's Message that relates to compensated emancipation and deportation of negroes to a select committee of both houses. This was also laid over. A resolution requesting the President to furnish to the Senate all the documents concerning the operations of the army of the Potomac, and the surrender of Harper's Ferry, was likewise laid over.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Stevens offered resolutions declaring that the Union must be and remain one and indivisible for ever, and renouncing as guilty of high crime any executive or legislative department that shall propose or advise any acceptance of peace on any other basis than the integrity and entire unity of the United States as they existed at the time the rebellion commenced. Tuesday week was, on the motion of Mr. Stevens, assigned for the consideration of the subject. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, offered a resolution directing inquiries respecting the military governor of the district of Columbia—under what law he derives his power, his compensation, the expenses of his office, and whether he has obstructed the civil tribunals in the administration of justice. A motion to lay the subject on the table was adopted by a vote of 85 against 46. A resolution abolishing the West Point Military Academy, and aiding in the Establishment of military schools in the States, was rejected by a decisive vote. After disposing of several unimportant subjects, the death of Senator Thompson, of New Jersey, was announced, and the usual resolutions adopted. The house then adjourned.

On the 5th instant the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the financial condition of the nation was transmitted to both Houses of Congress.

In the Senate, the House Bill, requiring payments in gold and silver for all judgments recovered by the United States, was referred to the finance committee. The resolution calling for all documents relating to the operations of the army of the Potomac, and the surrender of Harper's Ferry, was adopted. A bill repealing the provisions of law limiting the number of major-generals was reported and referred, as was also a bill concerning appointments in the navy. An executive session was held, and afterwards the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Stevens introduced a bill indemnifying and protecting the President and other public officers from arrest, imprisonment, and other consequences growing out of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Owing to a slight informality, Mr. Stevens withdrew the bill for the present. An inquiry into the causes of the Indian outbreak in the north-west was ordered. A call was made for all correspondence on the present condition of Mexican affairs. Mr. Allen, of Illinois, asked, but failed to obtain leave, to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the alleged right of the Federal government to set at defiance the constitution, laws and sentiments of the people of Illinois, in importing negroes into that State, and to consider what action is necessary to bring about the deportation of said negroes.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A five Oar fast-pulling Dundee-built Jolly Boat, with Sail, Mast, and Anchors, in good condition. Apply to X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

17th January 1863.

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon, and III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first-rate order.
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
" do. do. Balmoral Boots.
" do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
" do. French Calf Walking do.
" Shooting Boots with hooks
" French Calf Oxford Shoes.
" Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
" Bronze Kid do. do. do.
" Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.
Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boo Mart.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following:—

1 Case of Plated Ware, containing Tea Sets, Tea Kettles, Water Jugs, Pickle Frames, 4, 5, 6 bottles each, Soy Frames and Salt Cellars.
15 Cases Photographic Apparatus
1 Case of Plane Irons and Chissels, of sizes.
50 Reams of Demy Printing Papers.
12 " Brown Papers 80 lbs. each.
50 " Portugues Papers.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 21st Jan., 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE AND SHOP FURNITURE.

ON SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his shop, No. 24, Calbadavi, the stock in trade and shop furniture of Cowasjee Eduljee, Europe shopkeeper, closing up his business, the same comprises Beer, Porter, Brandy, Sherry, Port, Liquor, Cherry Brandy, Old Tom, Oilmanstores, Provision, Cutlery, Toys, Perfumery, several other Sundry Europe Articles, Tables, Counters, Show Cases, &c. &c.

The above will be on view from Thursday, the 22nd instant.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Upna Cottage, on the Parell Road, the Household Furniture, Plated-ware, Glass and Crockery, &c. &c., of W. WALKER, Esq., the same comprises Pier, Sofa, Round, Card, and Dining Tables, Easy, Pedtieu, Rocking, Drawing Room and Arm Chairs, Four-post Bedstead, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Teapoys, Cloiles and Gown Presses, Camp Cots, Chest of Drawers, Screens, Dressing and Bath Room Furniture, Sideboard, good Engravings in Frames, Lamps, Table Ornaments, a Mohagany Square Pianoforte, Cookroom and Dispense Furniture, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Wednesday, the 28th instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

SALE BY AUCTION OF OILMANSTORES, GROCERIES, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

To be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of housekeepers and private purchasers.

These Stores, Perfumery, &c., lately received from London, have been expressly prepared for the Bombay market by the well-known purveyor, G. F. Coward.

Purchasers can buy in small lots. An excellent and unusual opportunity is thus afforded to families and others for laying in supplies at reasonable prices.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Auction, at noon, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, an Invoice of the above, consisting of—

Pickles.	Perfumery.
Jams and Jellies.	Medicines.
Tart Fruits.	Scents.
Mustard.	Violet Powder.
Sauces.	Bonbons.
Flavouring Essences.	Lozenges.
Groceries.	Syrups.
Oatmeal.	Olives.
Yarmouth Bloaters, in Tins.	Scented Soap.
Salad Oil.	Sundries.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Patent folding Bedstead, Do. Chairs, fitted with strong canvas.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Colored Cashmere, of various Shades, Black Silk Alpacca, Portmanteaus, Dressing Cases, Railway Companions, &c.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Rich Gold Cravat Rings and Pins.
Plated and Bronzed Argand Lamps, of 1, 2, 3 and 4 lights, by A. J. Nash & Co., of London, guaranteed.
Breakfast Services, for 12.
Superior Hair Oil, in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per doz. Cod Liver Oil, in large and small Bottles, and Bailey's Hair Wash.
Do Joseph's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 21st January 1863.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

SUNDRIES BY THE LAST STEAMER.

CARTES DE VISITE.
An extensive collection of Celebrities, including Portraits in various attitudes, and artistically coloured of "THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA."

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES.
Considerable additions, including Landscape Scenery, Buildings, Exhibition Interiors, Statuary in the Exhibition, with a few original pictures of "The Sleep of Sorrow and the Dream of Joy."

PHOTOGRAPHS.
A selection of Wilson's exquisite Cabinet Views of Scottish Scenery in 23 Views. Price of the Set. Rs. 64 0
A small instrument for viewing Cartes de Visite, and made to contain a few, is not much larger than a card case, three descriptions. Prices at Rs. 1-8, 3, and ... 4 0

STEREOSCOPES.
The Cosmoramic Stereoscope, with walnut wood pillar, pedestal, and knuckle joints, to adjust the instrument to any light 55 0
The Book Stereoscope 3 8

TELESCOPIC PENCIL CASES.
In Gold and Silver by Mordan, &c., ... Rs. 6 and 50 0

CUTLERS.
Roger's Cutlery—Pen Knives of all blades, Sporting Knives, Nail Knives.

GOLD PENS.
Mordan's Best 14 0
The Athenoum 4 0

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
Silver Mounted Claw and Bowl 32 0
Claw and Egg, medium size 30 0
Lily 25 0
Silver Mounted, plain pattern 20 0
A Lady's Understanding 35 0

THE OCCHIOMBRA.
A New Eye shade, a light frame covered with green gauze, of 2 shapes, one covering the whole upper part of the face 6 0
The second, covering the eye only 5 0

THE GODDINGTON LENS.
The most powerful made in Silver case, and made to hang to the watch chain 12 0
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woolscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroeder*, of Hamburg, (formerly resident for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Wholesale General Dealers.

No. 1, *Church Gate Street.*

LONDON HOUSE.—BY LAST OVERLAND MAIL.—WATCHES by McCabe, THORNHILL, BROTHER & Co., John Jones, Beasely, and a few Gold and Silver Independent Seconds or Race Watches.
Ladies' Necklaces, Chains, Lockets, Wristlets, Brooches and Earrings of the latest fashion.
Wedding Rings, Keepers, and Rings set with precious Stones.
Studs, Alberts Rings, Watch Keys.
Silver Christening and Presentation Cups for Regattas and Rifle Matches.
Silver Butter Knives. Rs. 5 to 7.
Pickle Forks, Tea Caddy Spoons.
Silver Presentation Cup, Knife, Fork and Spoons in a beautiful Morocco Case.
Race or Opera Glasses, Ladies Companions, Paper Weights, Spectacles, single and double Eye Glasses with and without Rings, Goggles, Silver Thimbles, Babies Silver Whistles with Bells and Coral Handles.
Master Masons and Royal Arch Suits.
" " and Past Masters Jewels.
Clocks of all sizes and descriptions. Rs. 8 to 150.
Watches cleaned and repaired by a first class European Watchmaker and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.

TERMS CASH.

All Watches over 50 Rs. are guaranteed.
Watches made to order.
Old Gold and Silver, Old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.
THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., Practical Watchmakers and direct Importers from London and Geneva.
Bombay, Established 1851.
Orders from outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.

MRS. HERN, MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, 3, Medow Street, Fort. Begs to intimate that she has just received several cases of

NEW GOODS,

consisting of Trimmed and Untrimmed Crinoling and Straw Bonnets and Hats for Ladies and Children, made up Bonnets, Infant's Hoods and Hats, Feather Tufts.

A nice assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Bonnet Caps, Black and White Tulle Falls, Velvet Head-dresses, Coronets ornamented with Steel.

A choice selection of Wreath and Bouquets.

Plain and Fancy Silks, Bright, Black and White ditto, Plain and Fancy Mohairs, Etoile Gauze and Fancy Grenadines, suitable for Dinner and evening wear, Organdi Muslins Printed Cambrics, Warm Dresses for ladies going "home" in fine Linsey Woolsey, Brochè, Brochè Crossover and Brochè Gemipes

London made up Skirts, also Morning Wrappers and Jackets, Zouave Jackets, and Bodies in Muslin and Silk Andalusian Vests.

Corsets and Expansion Shirts.

Maltese Sets Sleeves and Collars, Maltese ditto Cuffs and Collars, Muslin ditto Sleeves and Collars, Linen Cuffs and Collars;

White and all the new Colors in Tarlatans, White fine Swiss and Spotted Book Muslins, Black and White Plain and Figured Brussels Netts, Black Lace Tunics, Gold Spotted Blond for Ball Dresses, Tulle Berthes, Parisian Fans.

BRIDAL WREATHS, &c.

Bouquets, Flowers and Favors, Veils in Limerick Honiton and Tulle.

BRIDAL BONNETS.

White Lace Flouncing, Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, Plain ditto, White and Colored Llama Shawls, White and Black Grenadine square Shawls, Fancy Checked and Striped Llama Shawls; Grenadine Cloaks and material for making up ditto, Black Glace Mantles, Spanish, Lace Shawls and Mantles.

FAMILY MOURNING.

Black soft Patent Crêpe, fine Black Paramatta Norwick and French Barèges Tamatave French Merino, Black Grenadine for Cloaks, Crêpe Trimmings, Crêpe Sets Collars and Sleeves, Crêpe Falls and Veils, Black Shawls, Crêpe and Orinoline Bonnets. Jet Brooches and Buckles.

Air-tight Japan Tin Boxes.

Particular attention given to Wedding and Mourning orders No orders can be attended to, unless containing a remittance for Goodss required, or reference in Bombay.

November, 1862.

Business Announcements.

MESSRS. LAWSON AND McKENZIE, Ship Chandlers, &c. &c., No. 6, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheeses, at Rs. 1 per lb., also a few Casks of Bass & Co.'s doubled labled Beer, at Rs. 6 per dozen, just landed from the Ship *Flying Venus*.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (the Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.

The Great Exhibition Music Book, containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY SELLING OFF.—MRS. MCAULEY begs to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that on account of her having to change her residence she is selling off her stock of Millinery at reduced prices.

No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, per Overland Mail —PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES, of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN TILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., Operative Chemists, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers